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So large
The prospect was, that here and there was room
For barren desert fountainless and dry. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*
FOUNTAINFUL. *adj.* [from *fount* and *full*.] Full of springs.
But when the *fountainful* Ida's top they seal'd with utmost haste,
All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks. *Chapman's Iliad.*
TO FOUPE. *v. a.* To drive with sudden impetuosity. A word out of use.
We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as smoothly and moderately as any of the northern nations, who *seu*pe their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits. *Camden.*
FOUR. *adj.* [proper, Saxon.] I twice two.
Just as I with'd, the lots were cast on *four*;
Myself the fifth. *Pope's Odyssey, b. ix.*
FOURTEEN. *n. f.* [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not in use.
Jove's envoy, through the air,
Brings dismal tidings; as if such low care
Could reach their thoughts, or their repose disturb!
Thou art a false impostor, and a *fourbe*. *Denham.*
FOURFOULD. *adj.* [from *four* and *fold*.] Four times told.
He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*, because he had no pity. *2 Sa. xii. 6.*
FOURFOOTED. *adj.* [from *four* and *foot*.] Quadruped; having twice two feet.
Augur Astylos, whose art in vain
From fight dissuaded the *fourfooted* train,
Now beat the hoof with Nereus on the plain. *Dryden.*
FOURSCORE. *adj.* [from *four* and *score*.]
1. Four times twenty; eighty.
When they were out of reach, they turned and crossed the ocean to Spain, having lost *fourscore* of their ships, and the greater part of their men. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
The Chioots were first a free people, being a commonwealth, maintaining a navy of *fourscore* ships. *Sandys.*
The Liturgy had, by the practice of near *fourscore* years, obtained great veneration from all sober Protestants. *Clarend.*
2. It is used elliptically for *fourscore* years in numbering the age of man.
At seventeen years many their fortunes seek;
But at *fourscore* it is too late a week. *Shak. As you like it.*
Some few might be of use in council upon great occasions, 'till after threecore and ten; and the two late ministers in Spain were so 'till *fourscore*. *Temple.*
FOURSCORE. *adj.* [from *four* and *square*.] Quadrangular; having four sides and angles equal.
The temple of Bel was invironed with a wall carried *four-square*, of great height and beauty; and on each square certain brazen gates curiously engraven. *Raleigh's History.*
FOURTEEN. *adj.* [proper, Saxon.] Four and ten; twice seven.
She says I am not *fourteen* pence on the score for sheer ale. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
FOURTEENTH. *adj.* [from *fourteen*.] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.
I have not found any that see the ninth day, few before the twelfth, and the eyes of some not open before the *fourteenth* day. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 26.*
FOURTH. *adj.* [from *four*.] The ordinal of four; the first after the third.
A third is like the former: filthy hags!
Why do you flew me this? A *fourth*? 'flart eye!
What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom? *Shak.*
FOURTHLY. *adv.* [from *fourth*.] In the fourth place.
Fourthly, plants have their feed and seminal parts uppermost, and living creatures have their lowermost. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
FOURWHEELED. *adj.* [from *four* and *wheel*.] Ruining upon twice two wheels.
Scarce twenty *fourwheeled* cars, compact and strong,
The massy load could bear, and roll along. *Pope's Odyssey.*
FOUTRA. *n. f.* [from *foutre*, French.] A fig; a scoff; an act of contempt.
A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings base. *Shak. H. IV.*
FOWL. *n. f.* [pugel, full, Saxon; *vogel*, Dutch.] A winged animal; a bird. It is colloquially used of edible birds, but in books of all the feathered tribes.
The beasts, the fishes, and the winged *fowls*,
Are their niales subjects, and at their controus. *Shakesp.*
Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent house: Pompey said, this is a marvellous house for the Summer; but methinks very cold for Winter. Lucullus answered, do you not think me as wise as divers *fowls*, to change my habitation in the Winter season. *Bacon's Assephbegus.*
This mighty breath
Instructs the *fowls* of heaven. *Thomson's Spring.*
TO FOWL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or game.
FOWLER. *n. f.* [from *fowl*.] A sportsman who pursues birds.
The *fowler*, warn'd
By those good omens, with swift early steps
Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields and glades,
Offensive to the birds. *Philips.*

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With slaughter'd guns th' unweary'd *fowler* roves,
When frosts have whiten'd all the naked groves. *Pope.*
FOWLINGPIECE. *n. f.* [from *fowl* and *piece*.] A gun for birds.
'Tis necessary that the countryman be provided with a good *fowlingpiece*, to destroy and scare them away. *Mortimer.*
FOX. *n. f.* [fox, Saxon; *vos*, *vofch*, Dutch.]
1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with sharp ears and a bushy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or small animals.
The *fox* barks not when he would steal the lamb. *Shaksp.*
He that trusts to you,
Where he should find you lions, finds you hares;
Where *foxes* geese. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
These retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or holes of *foxes*, than the fortresses of fair warriors. *Locke.*
2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.
FOXCASE. *n. f.* [from *fox* and *case*.] A fox's skin.
One had better be laughed at for taking a *foxcase* for a fox, than be destroyed by taking a live fox for a case. *L'Estrange.*
FOXCHASE. *n. f.* [from *fox* and *chase*.] The pursuit of the fox with hounds.
See the same man, in vigour, in the gout;
Alone, in company; in place or out;
Early at business, and at hazard late;
Mad at a *foxchase*, wife at a debate. *Pope, Epistle i.*
FOXEVIL. *n. f.* [from *fox* and *evil*.] A kind of disease in which the hair sheds.
FOXGLOVES. *n. f.* A plant.
The leaves are produced alternately on the branches: the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, which is divided into six ample long segments: the flower consists of one leaf, is tubulose and compressed, and a little reflexed at the brim: these flowers are disposed in a long spike, and always grow upon one side of the stalk: the ovary of the flower becomes a roundish fruit, which ends in a point, and opens in the middle: it has two cells, in which many small seeds are contained. *Miller.*
FOXHUNTER. *n. f.* [from *fox* and *hunter*.] A man whose chief ambition is to shew his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of reproach used of country gentlemen.
The *foxhunters* went their way, and then out steals the fox. *L'Estrange, Fable 104.*
John Wildfire, *foxhunter*, broke his neck over a six-bar gate. *Spectator, No. 561.*
FOXSHIP. *n. f.* [from *fox*.] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning; mischievous art.
Hadst thou *foxship*
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome,
Than thou hast spoken words. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
FOXTRAP. *n. f.* [from *fox* and *trap*.] A gin or snare to catch foxes.
Answer a question, at what hour of the night to set a *foxtrap*. *Tatler, No. 56.*
FOY. *n. f.* [foi, French.] Faith; allegiance. An obsolete word.
He Easterland subdued, and Denmark won,
And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise. *Fairy Queen.*
TO FRACT. *v. a.* [from *fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. Found perhaps only in the following passage.
His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his *fracted* dates
Has smit my credit. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
FRACTION. *n. f.* [from *fractio*, Fr. *fractio*, Latin.]
1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken.
It hath been observed by several, that the surface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts of it dislocated; but more particularly several parcels of nature retain still the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. A broken part of an integral.
Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, consisteth of whole numbers, but admits of *fractions* and broken parts.
Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a *fraction*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
FRACTIONAL. *adj.* [from *fraction*.] Belonging to a broken number.
We make a cypher the medium between increasing and decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole numbers, and negative or *fractional* numbers. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*
FRACTURE. *n. f.* [from *fractura*, Latin.]
1. Breach; separation of continuous parts.
That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more stable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.
But thou wilt sui and grief destroy,
That so the broken bones may joy,
And tune together in a well-fell song,
Full of his praises,
Who dead men raises;
Fractures well cur'd, make us more strong. *Herbert.*

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Fractures of the skull are dangerous, not in consequence of the injury done to the cranium itself, but as the brain becomes affected. *Sharp's Surgery.*
TO FRACTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone.
The leg was dressed, and the *fractured* bones united together. *Wise's Surgery.*
FRAGILE. *adj.* [from *fragile*, French; *fragilis*, Latin.]
1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken.
To ease them of their griefs,
Their pangs of love, and other incident throes,
That nature's *fragile* vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
When subtle wits have spun their threads too fine,
'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line. *Denham.*
A dry stick will be easily broken, when a green one will maintain a strong resistance; and yet in the moist substance there is less rest than in what is drier and more *fragile*. *Glanv.*
2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.
Much ostentation, vain of fleshly arms,
And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war,
Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought,
Before mine eyes thou'lt set. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
FRAGILITY. *n. f.* [from *fragile*.]
1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken.
To make an induration with toughness, and less *fragility*, decoct bodies in water for two or three days. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
2. Weakness; uncertainty; easiness to be destroyed.
Fearing the uncertainty of man's *fragility*, the common chance of war, the violence of fortune. *Kneller's History.*
3. Frailty; lability to fault.
All could not be right, in such a state, in this lower age of *fragility*. *Watson.*
FRAGMENT. *n. f.* [from *fragmentum*, Latin.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.
He who late a sceptre did command,
Now grasps a floating *fragment* in his hand. *Dryden.*
Cowley, in his unfinished *fragment* of the *Davidic*, has shewn us this way to improvement. *Watts's Improvement.*
If a thinned or plated body, which, being of an even thickness, appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit into threads, or broken into *fragments* of the same thickness with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or *fragment* should not keep its colour. *Newton's Opt.*
FRA'GMENTARY. *adj.* [from *fragment*.] Composed of fragments.
A word not elegant, nor in use.
She, she is gone; she's gone: when thou know'st this,
What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is,
Thou know'st, and that it is not worth a thought;
He knows it too too much that thinks it nought. *Donne.*
FRAGOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A noise; a crack; a crash.
Purs'd by hideous *fragors*, as before
The flames descend, they in their breaches roar. *Sandys.*
FRAGRANCE. *n. f.* [from *fragrantia*, Lat.] Sweetness of smell; *FRAGRANCY.* *n. f.* [from *fragrantia*, Lat.] Sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odour.
Eve separate he spies,
Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance*, where she stood
Half-spy'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
I am more pleas'd to survey my rows of coleworts and cabbage springing up in their full *fragrancy* and verdure, than to see the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by artificial heats. *Addison's Spectator, No. 47.*
Not lovelier seem'd Narcissus to the eye;
Nor, when a flower, could boast more *fragrancy*. *Garth.*
Such was the wine; to quench whose fervent steam
Scarce twenty measures from the living stream
To cool one cup suffic'd; the goblet crown'd,
Breath'd aromatick *fragrances* around. *Pope's Odyssey, b. ix.*
FRAGRANT. *adj.* [from *fragrans*, Latin.] Odorous; sweet of smell.
The nymph vouchsaf'd to place
Upon her head the various wreath:
The flow'rs, less blooming than her face;
Their scent, less *fragrant* than her breath. *Prior.*
FRA'GRANTLY. *adv.* [from *fragrant*.] With sweet scent.
As the hops begin to change colour, and smell *fragrantly*, you may conclude them ripe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
FRAIL. *n. f.*
1. A basket made of rushes.
2. A rush for weaving baskets.
FRAIL. *adj.* [from *fragilis*, Latin.]
1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties; easily destroyed.
I know my body's of so *frail* a kind,
As force without, fevers within can kill.
When with care we have rais'd this imaginary treasure of happiness, we find, at last, that the materials of the structure are *frail* and perishing, and the foundation itself is laid in the sand. *Davies.*
2. Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction.
The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that is told them of their neighbours; for if others may do amiss, then may

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these also speak amiss: man is *frail*, and prone to evil, and therefore may soon fall in words. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
FRA'ILNESS. *n. f.* [from *frail*.] Weakness; infirmity.
There is nothing among all the *frailnesses* and uncertainties of this sublunary world so tottering and unstable as the virtue of a coward. *Norris.*
FRA'ILITY. *n. f.* [from *frail*.]
1. Weakness of resolution; infirmity of mind; infirmity.
Though Page be a secure fool, and stands so firmly on his wife's *frailty*, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shak.*
Nor should'st thou have trusted that to woman's *frailty*:
Ere I to thee, thou to thyself wast cruel. *Milton's Agonies.*
God knows our *frailty*, pities our weakness, and requires of us no more than we are able to do. *Locke.*
2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity.
Love did his reason blind,
And love's the noblest *frailty* of the mind. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
Kind wits will those light faults excuse;
Those are the common *frailties* of the muse. *Dryden.*
Death, only death, can break the lasting chain;
And here, ev'n then, shall my cold dust remain;
Here all its *frailties*, all its flames resign,
And wait, 'till 'tis no sin to mix with thine. *Pope.*
FRAISCHUR. *n. f.* [French.] Freshness; coolness. A word foolishly innovated by *Dryden*.
Hither in Summer-evenings you repair,
To taste the *frâichur* of the purer air. *Dryden.*
FRAISE. *n. f.* [French, the caul of an animal.] A pancake with bacon in it.
TO FRAME. *v. a.*
1. To form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts.
The double gates he findeth locked fast;
The one fair *fram'd* of burnish'd ivory,
The other all with silver overcast. *Spenser.*
2. To fit one to another.
They rather cut down their timber to *frame* it, and to do other such necessities to their convenient use, than to fight. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
Hew the timber, saw it out, *frame* it, and fet it together. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
3. To make; to compose.
Then chusing out few words most horrible,
Thereof did verses *frame*. *Spenser.*
Fight valiantly to-day;
And yet I do thee wrong to mind thee of it;
For thou art *fram'd* of the firm truth of valour. *Shakesp.*
4. To regulate; to adjust.
Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to this excellent knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord, if we do not *frame* our lives according to it. *Tillotson.*
5. To form to any rule or method by study or precept.
Thou art their soldier, and, being bred in broils,
Hast not the soft way; but thou wilt *frame*
Thyself forsooth hereafter theirs. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
I have been a truant to the law;
I never yet could *frame* my will to it,
And therefore *frame* the law unto my will. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
6. To form and digest by thought.
The most abstruse ideas are only such as the understanding *frames* to itself, by joining together ideas that it had either from objects of sense, or from its own operations about them. *Locke.*
Full of that flame his tender scenes he warms,
And *frames* his goddesses by your matchless charms. *Glanv.*
Urge him with truth to *frame* his sure replies;
And sure he will; for wisdom never lies. *Pope's Odyssey.*
How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years? *Watts.*
7. To contrive; to plan.
Unpardonable the presumption and insolence in contriving and *framing* this letter was. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
8. To settle; to scheme out.
Though I cannot make true wars,
I'll *frame* convenient peace. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad sense: as, to *frame* a story or lie.
Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, *framed* to their conceit eccentricities and epicycles. *Bacon.*
FRAME. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A fabric; any thing constructed of various parts or members.
If the *frame* of the heavenly arch should dissolve itself, if celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular volubility turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker, b. i. c. 3.*
Castles made of trees upon *frames* of timber, with turrets and arches, were anciently matters of magnificence. *Bacon.*
These are thy glorious works, parent of good!
Almighty! thine this universal *frame*. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal *frame*. *Dryden.*